

MDCAT Physics Chapter 13 Deformation of Solids MCQ's Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
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| 1 | In a crystal the density of atoms or molecules does not vary from direction to direction. This is known as: | A. Cleavage B. Anisotropy C. Homogeneity D. None of these |
| 2 | When a silicon crystal is doped with a trivalent element, then the atom of the trivalent element is known as | A. acceptor B. donor C. either of them D. none of them |
| 3 | In the doping process, the ratio of the doping atoms to the semi-conductor atom is | A. 1 to 10 B. 1 to 10^{3-} C. 1 to 10^{6-} D. 1 to 10^{9-} |
| 4 | 220 cm ³ of water, when subjected to a stress of 100 atmosphere, becomes 219 cm ³ . Find the bulk modulus of water | A. 100 N m ⁻³ B. 100 N m ⁻² C. 22000 N m ⁻³ D. 22000 N m ⁻² |
| 5 | Is there any physical distinction between the valence and conduction band | A. Yes B. No C. Very small D. None of these |
| 6 | Arsenic antimony or phosphorus are impurities of | A. p-type B. n-type C. May be p-type or n-type D. None of these |
| 7 | The substances in which, atom are so oriented that their field support each other and the atoms behave like tiny magnets, are called | A. diamagnetic substances B. ferromagnetic substances C. paramagnetic substances D. all of them |
| 8 | The units of modulus of elasticity are same as that of | A. Stress B. Strain C. Force D. None |
| 9 | Each atom in a metal crystal vibrates about a fixed point with a amplitude that: | A. Decreases with rise in temperature B. Is not affected by rise in temperature C. Increases with rise in temperature D. Both B and C E. None of these |
| 10 | Ferromagnetic substances lose their magnetism when heated above a certain temperature, known as | A. critical temperature B. curie temperature C. high temperature D. fixed temperature |
| 11 | To get p-type semiconductor we add impurity from | A. 3 rd group B. 4 th group C. 5 th group D. 6 th group |
| 12 | Curie temperature is a point where: | A. Diamagnetism changes to paramagnetism B. paramagnetism changes to Diamagnetism C. Ferromagnetism changes to paramagnetism D. paramagnetism changes to Ferromagnetism |
| 13 | The reciprocal of bulk modulus is called: | A. Shear modulus B. Elasticity C. Young's modulus D. Compressibility |
| 14 | _____ is a pattern which has got one more atom at the centre of a simple cube. | A. Simple cube B. Face centered cube C. Body centered cube D. None of these |

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| | | D. None of these |
| 15 | The ratio of linear stress/linear strain is called as | A. Young's modulus B. Bulk modulus C. Shear modulus D. Modulus |
| 16 | Which of the following is not true for a crystalline substance | A. Shorter range order B. Isotropic electrical conductivity C. Flat surface D. Sharp melting point |
| 17 | Two wires of the same material have diameters in the ration 2 : 1 if they are stretched by the same force their elongations will be in the ratio | A. 8 : 1 B. 1 : 8 C. 2 : 1 D. 1 : 4 |
| 18 | Every crystalline solid has | A. definite melting point B. different melting points C. may or may not be definite D. none of them |
| 19 | Each domain contains the atoms of range of | A. 10^{10} to 10^{18} B. 10^{10} to 10^{16} C. 10^{12} to 10^{17} D. 10^{12} to 10^{16} |
| 20 | When relatively simple molecules are chemically combined into massive molecules, the reaction is called: | A. Fission reaction B. Fusion reaction C. Polymerization reaction D. Any of these E. None of these |